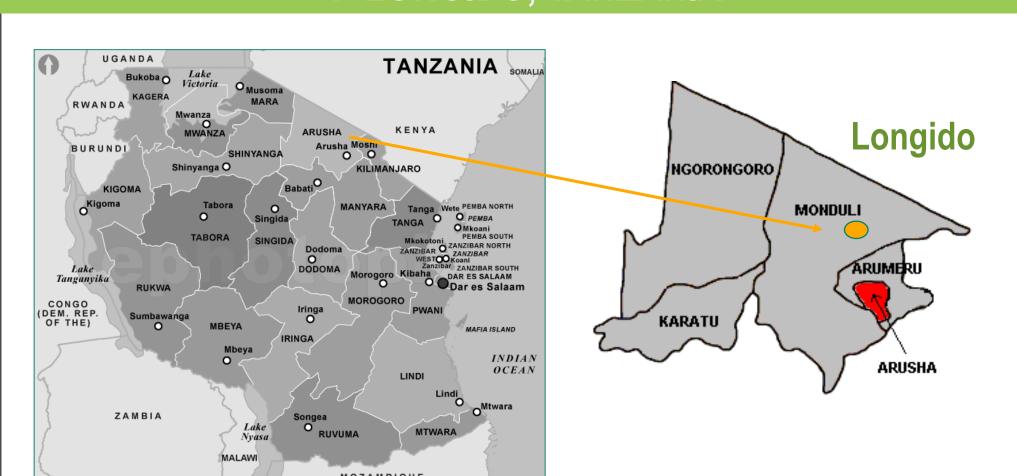


Monitoring the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) Trainings of Extension Workers in

Longido, Tanzania By: Whitney M. Turientine

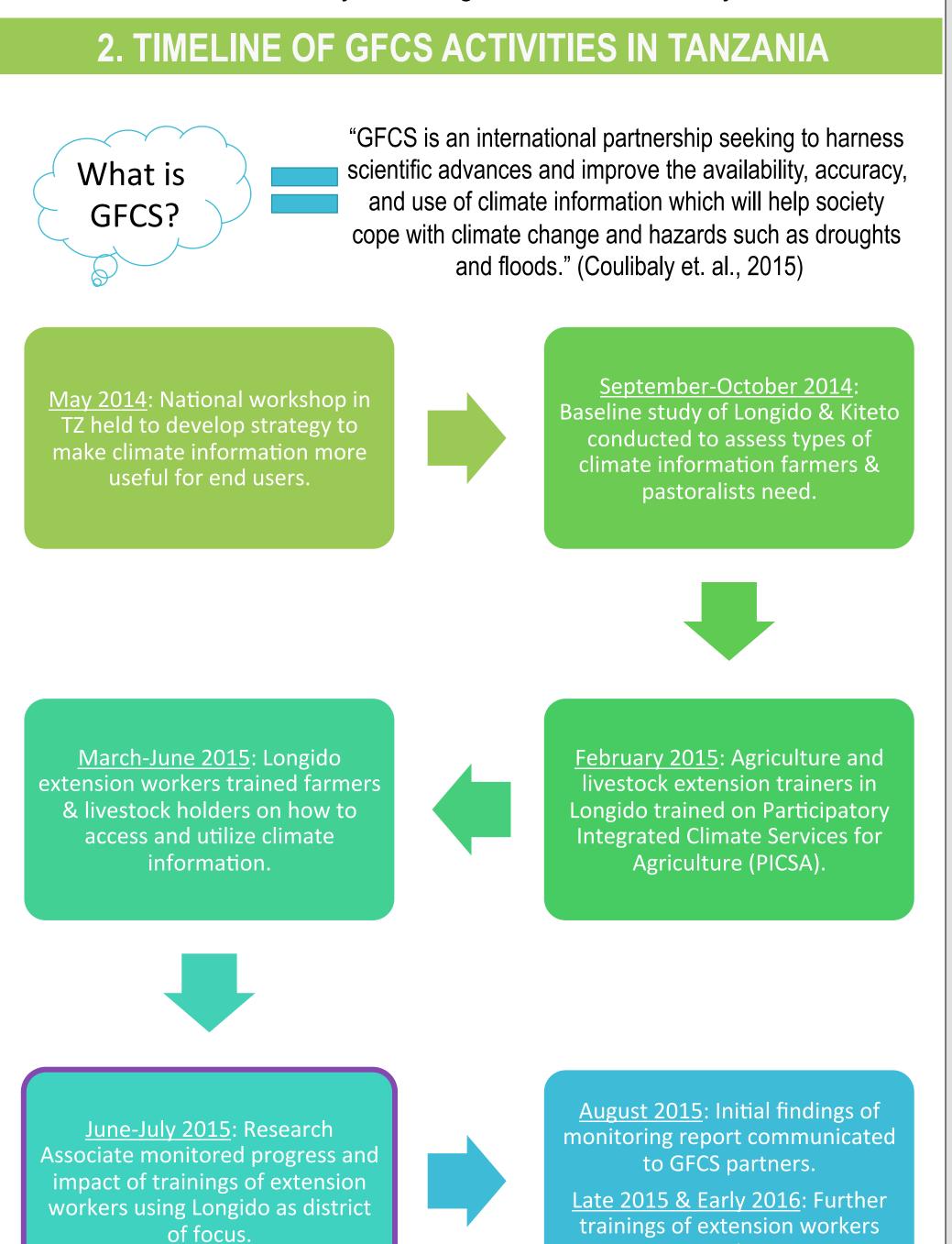


1. LONGIDO, TANZANIA

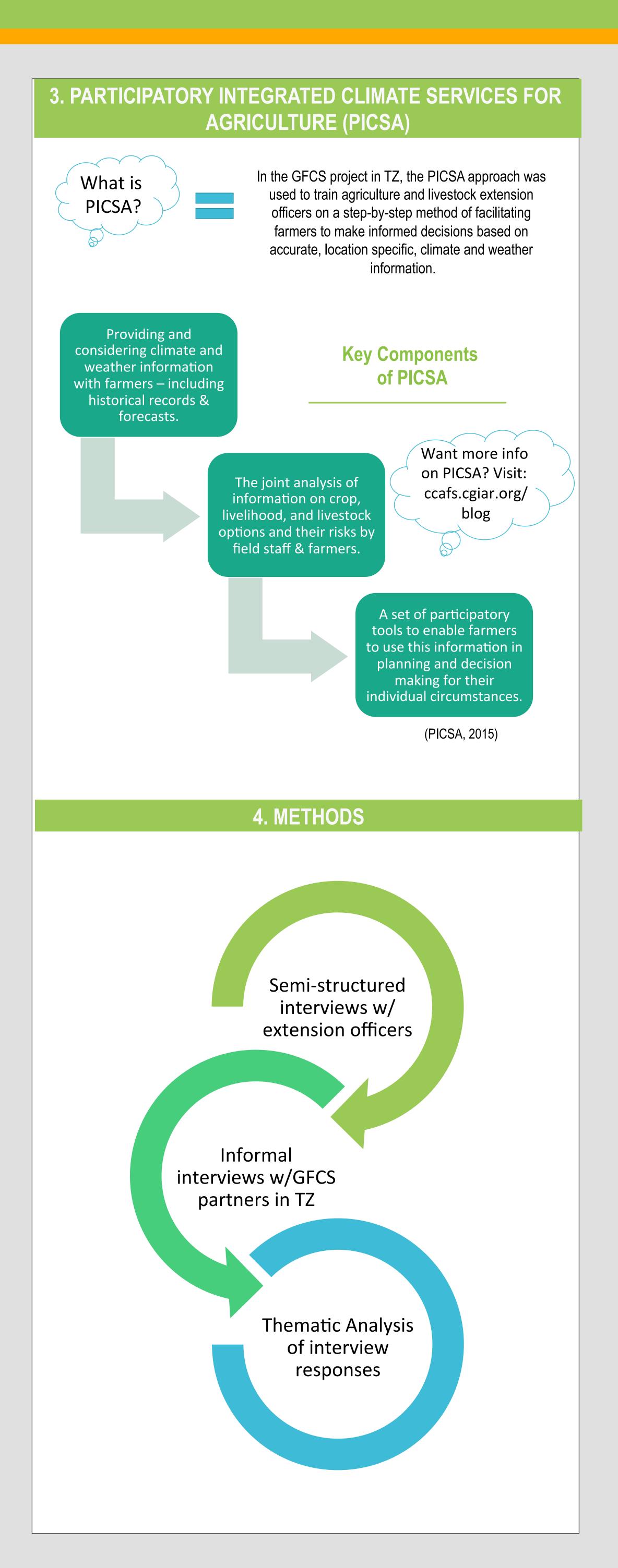


Climate Change & Food Insecurity in Longido

- Climate patterns in Longido District are marked by the long and short rainy seasons.
- > Recently, climate change has dramatically disrupted the normal ebb and flow of the rains.
- ➤ In the last decade, Northern Tanzania, has experienced extreme droughts.
- > Longido itself is particularly vulnerable to extreme food insecurity.
- Over 15 million tons of food aid have been delivered to Longido and surrounding districts alone during these droughts.
- Dissemination of relevant, timely, and accurate climate information can aid farmers and livestock holders in the area to make more climate-smart decisions regarding their livelihoods, thereby reducing climate vulnerability.



carried out.



5. RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS WITH EXTENSION AGENTS **Summary of Interview** Responses Interview All agents viewed PICSA as useful and relevant for their work. • Two tools—the Participatory Budget (PB) & Resource Allocation Maps (RAM)—presented challenges. • 10% of extensionists did not understand the PB at all. • 21% reported lack of transparency amongst farmers & pastoralists Utilization of PICSA when creating RAMs. • GFCS trainings of extension workers in TZ were conducted in • 52% of extension workers recommended that subsequent trainings be facilitated completely in KiSwahili, the official language • 42% of agents suggested a mix of English & KiSwahili for Language used to subsequent trainings. train agents • 6% of agents had no comment. • GFCS training of Longido extensionists lasted for 6 days in February • 84% of extension agents advised that 6 days was too short • Agents cited an overdose of new information as the issue. **Duration of PICSA** • 16% had no comment. extension training • Agents advised that only scientific knowledge is incorporated into PICSA trainings. • In Longido, many pastoralists and farmers employ many traditional methods of assessing changes in the climate. • Extensionists reported their respective farmer/pastoralist groups Integration of did not acknowledge scientific climate knowledge as accurate. ndigenous climate knowledge • All but one extension agent advised that climate information delivered to Longido was untimely & inaccurate. • 89% of agents reported that climate information from the Tanzanian Meteorological Agency (TMA) was late reaching their TMA & climate • Agents based closer to Kenyan border reported never receiving information delivery Many agents noted high rates of attrition in their farmer/ pastoralist, multi-day trainings. • Extensionists advised that lack of monetary payment discourages participants from returning after the first day. • Regularly, extension workers advised that distinct gender barriers Challenges in in communication exist that discourage the full participation of women in training sessions. facilitating PICSA

Number of extension workers interviewed in Longido = 20

Total number of extension workers trained in Longido = 36

6. RECOMMENDATIONS



corporate facilitating techniques to encoura

anguage used to train agents: Incorporate real-time, word-for-word

wahili translation to ensure understandir



uration of PICSA extension training: ncrease overall duration beyond one week. Incorporate more days of practical, field site visi Provide follow-up training & monitoring of

tegration of indigenous climate knowledge: . Perform an assessment/analysis of indigenous mate knowledge in district(s).

. Include local elders in climate extension training 3. Acknowledge & incorporate indigenous climate nowledge into extension trainings.





MA & climate information delivery: Utilize SMS as means of disseminating climate

Encourage TMA to produce down-scaled forecas ncrease timing of TMA portion of climate

allenges in facilitating PICSA:

ner/pastoralist trainings.

Incorporate gender modules in PICSA to aid age facilitating past gender barriers. Partner with World Food Program to provide nts with means to incentivize attendance at



7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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8. CONTACT INFORMATION



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(COMING SOON!)